

Uzbek Phraseology And Its Peculiarities

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Abstract— The Article illustrates knowledge of not only one language, but also two languages' vocabulary and stylistics, grammar and speaking styles, history, and culture. After all, a translator works and creates in these two languages. Phraseological units are the most important and necessary tool for translation. Because phraseological units not only make the language of the work attractive, but also express the culture and worldview of the representatives of this language. In Uzbek phraseology, phraseological units are included in the list of stable compounds.

Keywords— proverb, independent words, aphorisms, linguistic phenomenon, idiomatics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Stable connections are needed to express ideas in speech. For example, it is not enough to be surprised to express strong emotion. Then a stable compound is used: The mouth is opened.

He opened his mouth. It consists of two independent words and is ready for speech. It remains the same in our minds even after speech. Although its noun meaning is the same as the noun meaning of the verb to wonder, it differs in its additional, emotional and stylistic meanings.

2. MAIN PART

Proverbs. Proverbs and sayings are recognized as stable compounds in the Uzbek language. The branch of linguistics that studies stable compounds is paremiology (Latin *parema* - "stable", "logos" - "doctrine"), the field of paremiography (Latin *parema* - "stable"), which deals with the compilation of its dictionary, *grapho* - is called "to write").

A language has many units made up of two or more words. For example, a phrase, a word structure, a sentence, a compound word, a figurative expression, a proverb, a proverb, and so on. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between a stable connection and a free connection.

A free connection is a combination of two or more independent words that form a single grammatical whole, a spiritual whole, and represent a complex concept or a complete idea. Phrases and sentences are freely related. Because words and phrases are formed during speech.

When two or more words are hardened and ready for use, the connection is stable.

A stable compound differs from a compound word and a free word in the following features:

1. A stable combination is a combination of more than one word.
2. All the words that make up a stable compound come as a whole or as a part of a sentence.
3. The component of a stable compound is in a fixed mold.
4. Available in language until the speech process
5. The integrity of meaning can be observed
6. The structure and content are complete. Stable compounds can be divided into the following groups:
 1. Phraseologisms (stable compounds with figurative meaning)
 2. Proverbs (grammatically formed, stable compounds formed as a result of folk wisdom) and proverbs (grammatically formed, formed in the literal sense, used in the correct sense, stable compounds formed as a result of folk wisdom)
 3. Aphorisms (short, figuratively stable compounds formed by a certain person based on the life experience of the people, formed grammatically in the form of speech).

Thus, a stable combination of words that are formalized, characterized by the stability of their content, have the ability to be used as a whole, are ready-made, figurative, attractive, semantically formed.

It is not possible to "break" a stable connection by adding, substituting, or removing words.

A grammatically stable compound, a product of folk wisdom, is called a proverb. Example: Straight passes, curves decrease. The heart is black. Proverbs live in harmony and are the spiritual wealth of the people. Most proverbs take the form of a compound sentence:

1. Be a beggar in your own country until you become a king in another country.
2. The idler has no face, no pot meat.

Simple sentences are also common in the language:

1. There is no such thing as a porridge.
2. Strengthen the rope.
3. See a person with back pain eating bread.

A proverb is distinguished by the fact that it expresses a complete idea, a phrase means a concept equal to one word, and a proverb expresses an "incomplete" idea as a simple sentence in a compound sentence with a follow-up sentence. The content is similar in that it is figurative and portable.

Words in a group of stable combinations are semantically harmonized and form a semantic whole. It is usually synonymous with a word. Such connections are phraseological units.

A phraseological compound (phrase) is a figurative, attractive stable compound, the parts of which are stabilized into a fixed pattern, which has a figurative meaning and serves as a whole in the sentence.

Both words and phrases are lexical units. They make up the vocabulary of the language. Phrases do not appear in the process of speech, such as a phrase or a sentence, but are present in the same language as the word. So, the phrase is not a speech phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon.

A phrase has the same form and meaning as a word. If the formal part of a word consists of a sound, the formal part of a phrase is a word.

A few words in the phrase serve as part of a sentence: In the blink of an eye, thousands of infantry and cavalry appeared. Used very quickly in the blink of an eye, and the function of the sentence is timeless.

As a lexical unit, a phrase has a number of characteristics.

The meaning of a phrase consists of phraseological and additional meanings. Phraseological meaning is the information about a sign, quantity, or action that is understood from a phrase. For example, my daughter raised her head to heaven. Now, if we provide the fourth route with a radio, we will be in love. In the first sentence the action (very pleased), in the second the character (very well) is expressed. The noun has the same meaning as the noun, but the adjective has the same meaning.

The development of Uzbek phraseology is directly related to Polivanov's work. Polivanov studied the lexicology and vocabulary of many Oriental languages, including Uzbek, and argued that phraseology should be separated as an independent field. Polivanov emphasizes that phraseology should be different from lexicology in the same way that morphology is different from syntax. deals with the concrete, individual (lexical) semantic properties of compounds that arise on the basis of a reciprocal relationship ". E. Polivanov called the emerging field phraseology or idiomatics.

Although the study of Uzbek phraseology began only 60 years ago, much research has been done on Uzbek phraseology today. In the 1950s, phraseology in the Uzbek language was not formed as an independent field. During this period, the first information about the field, the first theoretical ideas about stable compounds are reflected in the work on grammar and stylistics, the study of the artistic skills of some Uzbek writers and poets. Such works were written by such famous linguists and literary scholars as A.Fitrat, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, A.Gulamov, U.Tursunov, A.K.Borovkov, F.Kamol, H.Zarif, B.Abdullayev, N.Mallayev. In particular, the views of literary critics such as Abdurahmon Sadi, Vahid Abdullayev, Natan Mallayev on the use of stable combinations and folk expressions in the works of Alisher Navoi still retain their value.

The first works on Uzbek phraseology appeared in the early 50s of the last century. Among them are the dissertations of Sh.Rakhmatullayev, YDPinkhasov, A.Shomaksudov, M.Husainov. In this work, phrases in Uzbek phraseology are analyzed on the basis of the structural-semantic classification of academician Vinogradov, phrases are of 3 types:

- phraseological integrity;
- phraseological confusions; is divided into phraseological compounds.

He thought that only one-word phrases could be found in Uzbek. There are also examples of such phrases, which have moved away from their original meaning and reached the level of omnipotence.

Sh.Rakhmatullayev further developed his ideas, and in another part of the work he was humane, ungrateful, zealous, zealous, greedy, arbitrary, rumored, long-eared, hypocritical, slanderous, slanderous. had analyzed linguistic units such as kimok, man-manlik as idiomatic words equivalent to a compound word. In his monograph "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", published in 1966, Sh. Rakhmatullayev based the study of phrases in the Uzbek language as a lexical unit. In this work, the ambiguity, variation, antonymy, the phenomena of formation are studied in depth on the basis of the analysis of rich factual material (more than 30,000 cards), which allows to examine other features of phases as a lexical unit. One of the most pressing problems for Uzbek linguistics is the translation of phrases. He defended his dissertation on this topic. He created several monographs. In his work, the scientist used terms such as "phraseological phrase", "idiom", "phrase" as a synonym, trying to distinguish such language units from proverbs, sayings.

According to G.Salomov, "A proverb is a product of the people's intellect, its judgment, a set of centuries-old experiences, an expression of their attitude to various events in life. The proverb is born in everyday life, in the process of human interaction. The proverb is the people's property. The proverb's sorrow is the people's sorrow, the proverb's anger is the people's anger, the proverb's laughter is the people's laughter, and the proverb's irony is the people's irony. there is no language. "There is no language without proverbs in the world, just as there is no language without proverbs," says Tatar writer Naqiy Esanbat.

The study of Uzbek phraseology has been developing in the following two main directions since the 60s and 70s of the last century.

A) Some structural types of Uzbek phrases (for example, verb phrases, phrasal verbs, equivalent phrases) have been specially studied;

B) The study of the artistic and methodological features of phrases, the place of phrases in the system of means of expression and image was continued. In this direction, many specific problems of the new scientific field - phraseology were studied, and the phraseological structure of the Uzbek literary language was enriched through the analysis of new phrases.

3. CONCLUSION

The study of phraseology as a separate language system is of great importance not only for scientific phraseological research, but also for other areas of phraseology: practical and theoretical phraseology. In addition, it can be said that our work covered not only English phraseology but also Uzbek phraseology, as well as practical and theoretical information on their translation.

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