

## THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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### Abstract:

This article offers the study of phraseological units in the Uzbek language.

**Keywords:** phraseology, phraseme, phrase, phraseology, phraseological dictionary.

Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phraseology" (phraseology – expression or speech), initially in Turkish Studies this term served to denote different meanings. For example, the 19th century Turkic scholar Mirza Kozimbek, based on the traditions of the time, used the word "phrase" in the meaning of "sentence" or "word" in his work, as in other figurative grammars written in Russian. When he says "phraseological compound", he is referring to larger linguistic units than words. Giving information about verbs in Turkic languages, he explained such linguistic units as "compound verbs" as "grief" and also "emergence" [1. 175-179]. Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseology the general name of stable gardens, consisting of two or more words, spiritually equivalent to a related word combination or sentence, applied in a sense of integrity in a portable and indivisible [3] 330].

Phraseologisms, unlike syntactic structures that are similar in form, do not occur through the free choice or substitution of words in speech, perhaps it is applied as a pre-finished material with a meaning and a certain lexical grammatical composition, that is, it is impossible to extract, drop a part from the composition of phraseology: anqoning urug'i, arpasini xom urmoq, o'sha xarak - o'sha darak, terisiga sig'may ketmoq, kapalagi uchmoq, ko'ngli joyiga tushmoq, qo'li ochiq, qulog'i og'ir and others.

Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phrase" (phrasis-expression, speech wrapper), the term serves to express different meanings [3. 332-p]. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the sense of the total number of phraseological units available in the language, and in the sense of the field of study of such units. So phraseology is the science of expressions. Like any other branch of linguistics, phraseology has its own stages of formation and development. In world linguistics, phraseology is one of the fastest growing areas of linguistics. In particular, the systematic study of phraseology in Turkic studies began in the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period, significant progress was made in the study of grammatical, lexical and semantic units of phraseology in different languages.

If phraseology is seen as a means of expression, it goes directly to Aristotle. As a linguistic fact, it was Ferdinand de Saussure who introduced it for the first time [6. 4-p].

The scientific study of the main problems of Uzbek phraseology began in the middle of the XIX century. Until the 1950s, phraseology did not form an independent branch of Uzbek linguistics. During this period, the first information about phraseology, the first theoretical ideas about stable compounds were considered in works devoted to grammar and stylistics, the study of the artistic skills of some Uzbek poets and writers. Such works were written by such well-known linguists and literary scholars as A.Fitrat, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, A.Gulamov, U.Tursunov, A.K.Borovkov, F.Kamol, H.Zarif, V.Adullaev, N.Mallaev. In particular, the views of literary critics such as Abrurahmon Sadi, V.Abdullaev, N.Mallaev 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.Rahmatullaev, Ya.D.Pinkhasov, A.Shomaksudov, M.Khusanov [7. 24-p]. In these works, phrases in the Uzbek language are analyzed on the basis of the structural-semantic classification of academician V.V.Vinogradov, phrases are divided into phraseological units, phraseological confusions and phraseological compounds. It is also noted that in these works there are figurative expressions consisting of single words in Uzbek language [7. 24-25-p].

Rakhmatullayev's contribution to the in-depth study and improvement of Uzbek phraseology on a scientific basis has been invaluable. He founded Uzbek phraseology with a series of researches. The scientist significantly narrowed the scope of Uzbek phraseology and included only stable units based on figurative meaning in phraseology [8].

Professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev was the first to start the research of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics. Now in our linguistics phraseology is studied as a separate linguistic unit, the object of study of phraseology is defined in one way or another, their grammatical features are studied in one way or another, great monographs on stylistic possibilities have appeared, phraseological commentary dictionaries were created. Such research has undoubtedly played an important role in the formation of phraseology as a separate linguistic unit. In recent years, monographs, dissertations, and phraseological dictionaries on various aspects of phraseology have appeared. Significant observations were also made in the comparative study of the phraseology of related languages and in the typological study of the phraseology of non-related languages. In recent years, the lexical, semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, cognitive meanings of phraseologies and their occurrence in speech have been studied using modern methodological principles [2.13-p].

Nowadays, phraseology, like phonetics, phonology, grammar, is formed as a separate branch of linguistics, which has its own object of study, research methodology, status [2. 14-p].

Although there has been considerable work on the study of one or another aspect of phraseology, linguists have not yet agreed on the scope of the study of phraseology. Issues such as phraseological meaning, system in phraseology, sources of phraseology, historical development have not been studied by scholars. At the same time, life itself has demanded the task of reviving the comparative and comparative-typological study of the phraseology of different languages. Phraseology of the vernacular, phraseology of Uzbek folklore, especially the materials of Uzbek dialectal phraseology, the issues of speech transformation of phraseology have not been scientifically studied [2. 14-p].

The following scientific conclusion of Sh.Rakhmatullayev in the monograph "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" after the analysis of phraseological synonyms is well-founded in all respects: "In order to give an accurate and complete description of each phraseological synonym, it is necessary to take it within the synonym slot and compare it with other synonyms. Synonyms are examined from different points of view, highlighting both similarities and differences between them. The smaller the differences between synonyms, the more likely they are to be used interchangeably in speech, and vice versa. At any rate, there will be a text that allows for the interchangeability of synonyms. [4. 131-p]

It can be considered that the issues of phraseological synonymy in Uzbek linguistics have been studied in detail. M.Vafoeva's "Phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language and their structural-semantic analysis" [5. 26-b] can also be found in the review given in the dissertation. According to Vafoeva's dissertation, the first work on phraseology in Uzbek linguistics appeared in the early 50s of the XX century, while the study of phraseological synonyms began in the 60s. Sh.Rakhmatullaev defended his doctoral dissertation in 1966 and published a monograph "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" based on the study of phrases in the Uzbek language as a lexical unit. After analyzing the phraseological synonyms in the play, the scientist draws the following scientific conclusions: "In

order to give an accurate and complete description of each phraseological synonym, it is necessary to take it within the synonym slot and compare it with other synonyms. Synonyms are examined from different points of view, highlighting both similarities and differences between them. The smaller the differences between synonyms, the more likely it is that they will be used interchangeably in speech, and vice versa, the less likely it is that there will be a context that allows synonyms to be interchanged. With this exchange, something is lost, "something" is gained. The same "something" gives each of the synonymous phrases the right to live in the language.

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