

## STUDY OF LINGUISTIC UNITS REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CONCEPTOSPHERE IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** anthropocentrism, cognitive linguistics, language and culture, cultural linguistics, concept, concept sphere, national concept sphere, phraseology.

### Annotation

The purpose of this article is to study the problem of language and culture, which examines the stages of the study of phraseological units from the standpoint of the traditional and new for her area of linguistics - linguoculturology. We also studied such phenomena as the interaction and connection of language and culture, the formation of this connection and its reflection outside the language as an integral system.

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Independence has a strong influence on the development of linguistics as well as other sciences in our country. During the period of independence, special importance was attached to the creation of various explanatory dictionaries and dictionaries that fully cover the phraseological wealth of our language.<sup>1</sup> He paid attention to the study of theoretical issues of Uzbek phraseology. For example, the researcher K. Hakimov studied phrases such as his soul entered, his head reached the blue, his heart pulled behind him, his head reached the sky, his heart fluttered in the form of a simple sentence based on the method of component analysis and defended his candidate's thesis on this topic.<sup>2</sup>

Some results of component analysis of phrases Sh. It is also mentioned in Rahmatullayev's scientific article and his monograph entitled "Conjugation of verb phrases in the Uzbek language". In particular, the scientist compares the semantic structure of the phrases *tabi khira*, *dilyi siyoh*, *bakhri blood* as follows: "The meaning of "sadness" is understood from all three phrases, but this "sadness" begins with the phrase *tab/i/ xira*. in internal stage ("a little"), in the phrasal *ink ink* it is understood that it is higher than normal ("at a higher level than normal"), and in the phrase *liver/i/ blood* it is at the highest stage ("extremely strong level"). Such a big difference in meaning shows that the above three phrases is not mutually synonymous. In fact, it is more correct to name such a difference in meaning as a "gradation of meaning" rather than as a "gradation of meaning".

Sh. Rahmatullayev's opinion, "to please, to satisfy, to set off" is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon that includes various syntactic and semantic phenomena. . Since the ability to connect is considered a feature of a language unit, this feature is manifested and materialized in the interconnection of language units. The essence of the connection specific to the language unit is revealed only due to the lexical-grammatical environment. In this case, what kind of syntactic part occupies an open place specific to the language unit (syntactic connection), what grammatical form

<sup>1</sup> Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining frazeologik lug'ati. Toshkent, 1992;

<sup>2</sup> Hakimov Q. O'zbek tilidagi sodda gap qolipli frazeologizmlarning zaruriy birikuvchanligi. NDA. Toshkent, 1994. 24 b

these parts come in (morphological connection), taking into account the name of these parts (grammatical-semantic connection) will be taken.”<sup>3</sup>

Sh. Usmanova defended her thesis on "Somatic Phraseologisms in Uzbek and Turkish Languages". This work consists of two chapters, and a dictionary of Uzbek-Turkish alternative somatic phrases is attached to the end of the work. In the first chapter of the work, there is a dictionary of somatic phrases equivalent to the combination in the Uzbek and Turkish languages (headache, between the eye and the eyebrow, avert one's eyes, under the hand, etc.) were analyzed functionally and semantically. In its second chapter, the somatic phrases equivalent to the sentence (the head reached the sky, the head is safe, the hat will be found, etc.) are illuminated from a semantic and grammatical point of view.

M. Kholikova's candidacy thesis examines the current views and concepts in linguistics related to problems such as language and thinking, the linguistic landscape of the world, the influence of anthropomorphic factors on language. In this work, for the first time, problems such as the national semantics of idioms, the influence of extralinguistic factors on the semantics of phraseologisms are shown on the example of idioms of the Russian and Uzbek languages. For the first time in Uzbek phraseology, Sh. Abdullayev studied the general and specific features of phrasemes in the Uzbek translation of T. Tayipbergenov's works "Korakalpoqnoma", "Korakalpoq epic". The work shows the methods of translating idioms with equivalents and variants, the extent to which giving phrases with words affects the translation and, on the contrary, the translation of words with idioms, the effect of these methods on the level of the work. Also, opinions are given about misunderstandings that arise as a result of the translator omitting fixed conjunctions, and about some wrongly turned phrases.<sup>4</sup>

In a word, such studies have practically shown that a lot of scientific work can be carried out in the field of comparative phraseology in our country in the future.

H. Shamsiddinov, the author of his doctoral thesis on the topic "Functional-semantic synonyms of words in the Uzbek language", considers phrases to be functional-semantic synonyms of simple words, and from this point of view, he is cunning - teaching to the devil, pixini blanket; to rush - to dust before the herd; to interfere - to poke one's nose; without saying a word; He tried to study semantically the synonym relations between words and phrases such as yuvosh - sheep did not take the stick from its mouth, haidaymak - to tie its tail. This work of the scientist and the textbook published on this basis show how wide and rich the range of meaning of the units of our language is.

In his monograph "Lexical and Phraseological Norms in Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language" and his doctoral dissertation defended on this basis, Abdimurod Mamatov studied the problems of phraseology related to language norms and speech culture for the first time in Uzbek linguistics. The last chapter of this work is called "Phraseological norms and types of deviations from them in the modern Uzbek literary language". Some observations on the phraseological norm and opinions expressed along the way have existed before. In particular, Sh. Rahmatullayev drew attention to the issue of compliance with the phraseological norm in his candidate's thesis. A.E. Mamatov in his work revealed both theoretical and practical problems of the phraseological norm along with other norms in the language. After that, some scientific observations related to phraseological norm or lexical-phraseological norm and prevention of its violations were published in Uzbek linguistics.<sup>5</sup>

Abdugafur Mamatov was engaged in researching the issues of phraseological formation, one of the most urgent problems for Uzbek phraseology, he published about twenty articles on this topic, monographic studies entitled "Basics of the Formation of Phraseologisms", "Theoretical Basis of the Formation of Phraseologisms" and he created a doctoral thesis on the topic "Issues of the formation of

<sup>3</sup> Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilida fe'l frazemalarning bog'lashuvi.125-bet

<sup>4</sup> Abdullayev Sh. D. Tarjima asarlarda frazeologizmlar semantikasi. NDA. Toshkent, 2006. 21bet

<sup>5</sup> Yo'ldoshev B. Frazeologizmlarning adabiy til normasiga munosabati//O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 1992, 3-4-sonlar, 37-42-betlar.

phraseology of the Uzbek language".

K. Bozorboev's candidacy work was also a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek phraseology. In the first chapter of this work, the sources, layers and their specific features of colloquial speech phrases are analyzed.<sup>6</sup>

In the 1980s and 1990s, phraseologists made certain progress in studying the phraseology of Uzbek dialogic speech and the phraseology of Uzbek folk tales. A.M. Bushuy and R.D. Jorakulov, who studied the phrases in Uzbek folk tales, paid attention to this issue in a very broad aspect, that is, in the article, all the many language tools that have become stable, stable, and stereotyped have been studied. The authors of the article also gave important comments about the translation of the phraseology of Uzbek folk tales into Russian.

B. Joraeva tried to etymologically, semantically and syntactically distinguish proverbs from the related phrases in her candidacy thesis on the topic "Linguistic status and moral and stylistic use of proverbs". In the following years, the scientist studied the process of idiomization in phrases and proverbs.<sup>7</sup>

A. Abdusaidov's monographs and training manuals, scientific articles, and a separate part of his doctoral work on the topic "Linguistic features of newspaper genres" are aimed at researching the role of idioms as a means of expressing expressiveness in newspaper language.

In the third chapter of her candidacy work, G. Isaqova achieved a consistent analysis of the features of the use of the verb "to do" in the structure of stable units.

Sh. Almatova defended her candidacy thesis on the problems of component analysis of phrases in the Uzbek language. The first chapter of this work is aimed at elucidating the issues of semantic analysis of phrases with a noun component in the Uzbek language. Phrases with the researcher's individual component (like to give up his life), zoonomic component phrases (the dog has his day in his head, even if he gets off the horse, he does not get off the saddle, like the calf ran to the hayloft), somatic component phrases (to be able to, to tried to semantically analyze each of them separately. In the next chapter of the dissertation, phrases with an adjective component in the Uzbek language are analyzed semantically, and phrases with a verb component are analyzed semantically in the last chapter of the work.<sup>8</sup>

M. Vafoeva defends her candidacy thesis on the study of the structural-semantic features of phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language. The first chapter of this study is dedicated to the phenomenon of phraseological synonymy and its level of study in world linguistics, Turkic studies and Uzbek linguistics. In the next chapter of the study, structural features of phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language were studied. In the last chapter of the research, the study of semantic and stylistic features of phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language, the differentiation of expressive-evaluative and functional stylistic colors in phraseological synonyms, and other issues are studied.

In recent years, our linguists have been conducting interesting scientific research on the problems of cognitive-pragmatic interpretation of idioms and modeling of idioms. This is the basis for further development of Uzbek phraseology.

In the years of independence, two national scientific conferences on the problems of phraseology and phraseography were held in our country. In these scientific conferences, attention was paid to researching the phraseology of Germanic, Slavic and Iranian languages as well as Uzbek phraseology. At the same time, in recent years, lectures on Uzbek phraseology were heard at international and republican scientific-theoretical conferences dedicated to various current problems of linguistics in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Fergana, and Termiz. and was under discussion.

<sup>6</sup> Bozorboev K.T. O'zbek so'zlashuv nutqi frazeologizmlari. NDA.Samarqand,2001.14-bet

<sup>7</sup> Jo'raeva B. Iboral va maqolada idiomalashuv//O'zbek tili va adabiyoti,2010,6-son,109-bet.

<sup>8</sup> Almatova Sh.T.O'zbek tili frazemalarning komponent tahlili. NDA.Toshkent,2008. 4-18-betlar.

During the years of independence, a number of monographic studies on Uzbek phraseology appeared. In particular, Sh. In Rahmatullayev's research entitled "Conjugation of Verb Phrases in Uzbek", idioms were initially divided into two groups: idioms with and without idioms. "Issues of Uzbek phraseology and phraseography" by the author of these works, Sh. Ganiyeva's monographic research entitled "Structural study of Uzbek phraseology" is of great importance in the development of Uzbek phraseology. G. In the following years, Ismailov carried out some remarkable works in the field of comparative typological research of phraseologisms based on the materials of the Uzbek, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages. In recent years, linguists have presented many works on the component analysis of phrases.

It is important to note that the new scientific-theoretical views on the science of phraseology are firmly established in the textbooks and training manuals created in the following years. For example, H. Jamolkhanov calls phrasemes a stable construction with a figurative meaning.

In recent years, significant progress has been made in Uzbek linguistics in the study of various aspects of phraseologisms. A number of doctor's and candidate's theses were defended on the scientific research of phraseologisms, dozens of scientific articles, training manuals, and phraseological dictionaries were published. Sh. Rakhmatullaev was the first in Uzbek linguistics to start the scientific research of phraseologisms and their grammatical and semantic study. He explained phraseologisms and the grammatical nature of phraseologisms in a very clear way in his doctoral thesis defended in 1966 and in his monograph "Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology". Importantly, in this work, it was justified that it is necessary to study phraseologisms as a lexical unit, and the opinions and conclusions reflected in the monograph made it possible to study phraseologisms from semantic, grammatical, and stylistic aspects. Grammatical-semantic research of phraseologisms in our linguistics can be seen in scientific researches of A.Rafiev, A.Mamatov and K.Hakimov. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of phraseologisms on a stylistic level has also been started. The stylistic features of the phraseologisms of the works of Uzbek writers and poets served as a topic for many candidate theses. However, phraseologisms in the works of many poets and writers were not studied methodologically as a separate topic, but along the way. This is not to say that the skill of using phraseology and their stylistic features of Uzbek artists has been fully scientifically analyzed. However, B. Yoldashev's doctoral dissertation was a major step in the methodological study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics. Because in this work, for the first time, phraseologisms were studied in a functional-methodical system, and issues such as their unique and occasional tasks in the speech process, pragmatic possibilities in the artistic text were deeply researched on the basis of rich language materials. Although we cannot say that phraseology has been systematically studied in Uzbek linguistics, a number of scientific works created in this field are of great importance in the formation and development of the phraseology of Turkic languages.

As in all linguistics, there is a broad and narrow understanding of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics. For example, Prof. Sh Rahmatullaev is among those who understand phraseology in a narrow sense. According to the scientist, a phraseological object consists of lexical units consisting of two or more lexical or more lexical bases, structurally equal to a compound, a sentence, alternative to a word in terms of content, and having a superlative meaning as a whole. In his doctoral dissertation, B. Yoldashev is a supporter of those who understand phraseology in a broad sense. The author believes that phraseological units are stable lexical-semantic units with a generalized meaning, the components of which partially or fully express a figurative meaning. In recent years, the tradition of understanding the object of phraseology in a narrow sense can be seen. But prof. In his doctoral work, A. Mamatov emphasizes that phraseology should be understood neither in a "broad" nor in a "narrow" framework, but in the debate of phraseology, it is necessary to study phraseologisms and their various features, and the proverb, matal, aphorism, wisdom studied in the framework of phraseology He mentioned that words and riddles are suitable topics that require separate study, but in some works created in our linguistics, phraseology is endless or, on the contrary, some phraseologisms have taken a place among compound terms. He believes that the reason for such uncertainty is that the meaning of the concept of

"phraseological unit" is not clearly defined. Phraseologisms are a set of signs that distinguish them from other language units and there are different views on defining these signs. At the current stage, the characteristics of phraseologisms such as separately formalized, content stability, holistically applied, ready-made availability, imagery, semantic reshaping are indicated. But according to the scientist, all these signs are characteristic of phraseology, and at the same time, he says that most of these signs are also characteristic of compounds such as fixed conjunction and free conjunction.

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